

Crittenden Record-Press

VOL. 29.

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 14, 1907.

NUMBER 24

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You Get 100 Cent's in Merchandise, and a Chance to Get \$50.00 Worth of Dry Goods, Which We are Going to Give Away.



Winter is Here and You Need Cloaks and Furs.

We have them in several styles and sizes.

Dress Goods, Mohairs, Cheviots, Broadcloths, Serges, Silks, Etc.

We have a pretty line of Calicoes, Gingham, and Outing Cloth. Our prices are right.

Hosiery, Heavy Underwear, New Belts, Collars, Combs, Fascinators, Etc.

We Will Accept Checks

Made by persons who have a balance to their credit in either of our banks, in payment for goods bought of us.

We Sell and Guarantee **FAY STOCKINGS**

Our ladies' shoes, such as

"PATRICIAN"
"SOCIETY,"
"QUAKER"

Are unsurpassed in style and quality.



Call and see our new and complete line of embroidery and fancy-work materials.

Large Centerpiece FREE



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6 Skeins Richardson's Grand Prize Oracian Floss.

3 Yards wide Imported Lace for Border.

1 Complete Diagram Lesson, every stitch numbered.

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Hutchen and his prisoner left Evansville yesterday afternoon. When they arrived at the station in the Indiana city Miss Majors was waiting for them. On the journey to this city Howerton and his sweetheart sat together, he being manacled with handcuffs notwithstanding.

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The Million Dollar Freight Train

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

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It was the second month of the strike and not a pound of freight had been moved. Things looked smoky on the West End.

The general superintendent happened to be with us when the news came.

"You can't handle it, boys," said he nervously. "What you'd better do is to turn it over to the Columbian Pacific."

Our contracting freight agent on the coast at that time was a fellow so erratic that he was nicknamed Crazyhorse. Right in the midst of the strike Crazyhorse wired that he had secured a big silk shipment for New York. We were paralyzed.

We had no engineers, no firemen and no motive power to speak of. The strikers were pounding our men, wrecking our trains and giving us the worst of it generally—that is, when we couldn't give it to them. Why the fellow displayed his activity at that particular juncture still remains a mystery. Perhaps he had a grudge against the road. If so, he took an artful revenge. Everybody on the system with ordinary railroad sense knew that our struggle was to keep clear of freight business until we got rid of our strike. Anything valuable or perishable was especially unwelcome.

But the stuff was docked and loaded and consigned in our care before we knew it. After that a refusal to carry it would be like hoisting the white flag, and that is something which never yet flew on the West End.

"Turn it over to the Columbian," said the general superintendent. But the general superintendent was not looked up to on our division. He hadn't enough sand. Our head was a fighter, and he gave tone to every man under him.

"No," he thundered, bringing down his fist, "not in a thousand years! We'll move it ourselves. Wire Montgomery, the general manager, that we will take care of it. And wire him to fire Crazyhorse—and to do it right off."

And before the silk was turned over to us Crazyhorse was looking for another job. It is the only case on record where a freight hustler was discharged for getting business.

There were twelve car loads. It was insured for \$85,000 a car. You can figure how far the title is wrong, but you can never estimate the worry that stuff gave us. It looked as big as \$12,000,000 worth. In fact, one scrub car tink, with the glory of the West End at heart, had a fight over the amount with a skeptical hostler. He maintained that the actual money value was a hundred and twenty millions, but I gave you the figures just as they went over the wire, and they are right.

What bothered us most was that the strikers had the tip almost as soon as we had it. Having friends on every road in the country, they knew as much about our business as we ourselves. The minute it was announced that we should move the silk they were after us. It was a defiance, a last one. If we could move freight—for we were already moving passengers after a fashion—the strike might be well accounted beaten.

Stewart, the leader of the local contingent, together with his followers, got after me at once.

"You don't show much sense, Reed," said he. "You fellows here are breaking your necks to get things moving, and when this strike's over if our boys ask for your discharge they'll get it. This road can't run without our engineers. We're going to beat you. If you dare try to move this stuff we'll have your scalp when it's over. You'll never get your silk to Zanesville, I'll promise you that. And if you ditch it and make a million dollar loss, you'll get let out anyway, my buck."

"I'm here to obey orders, Stewart," I retorted. What was the use of more? I felt uncomfortable, but we had determined to move the silk. There was nothing more to be said.

When I went over to the roundhouse and told Neighbor the decision he said never a word, but he looked a great deal. Neighbor's task was to supply the motive power. All that we had, uncrimped, was in the passenger service, because passengers must be moved—must be taken care of first of all. In order to win a strike you must have public opinion on your side.

"Nevertheless, Neighbor," said I, after we had talked awhile, "we must move the silk also."

Neighbor studied, then he roared at his foreman.

"Send Bartholomew Mullen her," he spoke with a decision that made me think the business was done. I had never happened, it is true, to hear of Bartholomew Mullen in the department of motive power, but the impression the name gave me was of a monstrous fellow, big as Neighbor or old man Sankey or Dad Hamilton.

"I'll put Bartholomew ahead of it," muttered Neighbor tightly. A boy walked into the office.

"Mr. Gatten said you wanted to see me, sir," said he, addressing the master mechanic.

"I do, Bartholomew," responded Neighbor.

The figure in my mind's eye shrunk

in a twinkling. Then it occurred to me that it must be this boy's father who was wanted.

"You have been begging for a chance to take out an engine, Bartholomew," began Neighbor coldly. And I knew it was on.

"Yes, sir."

"You want to get killed, Bartholomew."

Bartholomew smiled as if the idea was not altogether displeasing.

"How would you like to go pilot tomorrow for McCurdy? You to take the 44 and run as first 78. McCurdy will run as second 78."

"I know I could run an engine all right," ventured Bartholomew, as if Neighbor were the only one taking the chances in giving him an engine. "I know the track from here to Zanesville. I helped McCurdy fire one week."

"Then go home and go to bed and be over here at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. And sleep sound, for it may be your last chance."

It was plain that the master mechanic hated to do it. It was simply sheer necessity.

"He's a wiper," mused Neighbor as Bartholomew walked springily away.

"I took him in here sweeping two years ago. He ought to be firing now, but the union held him back. That's why he hates them. He knows more about an engine now than half the lodge. They'd better have let him in," said the master mechanic grimly. "He may be the means of breaking their back yet. If I give him an engine and he runs it, I'll never take him off, union or no union, strike or no strike."

"How old is that boy?" I asked.

"Eighteen, and never a kith or a kin that I know of," Bartholomew Mullen, mused Neighbor as the slight figure moved across the flat, "big name—small boy. Well, Bartholomew, you'll know something more by tomorrow night about running an engine or a whole lot less. That's as it happens. If he gets killed, it's your fault, Reed."

He meant that I was calling on him for men when he absolutely couldn't produce them.

"I heard once," he went on, "about a fellow named Bartholomew being mixed up in a massacre. But I take it he must have been an older man than our Bartholomew. Nor his other name, neither. I disremember just what it was, but it wasn't Mullen."

"Well, don't say I want to get the boy killed, Neighbor," I protested. "I've plenty to answer for. I'm here to run trains—when there are any to run. That's murder enough for me. You needn't send Bartholomew out on my account."

"Give him a slow schedule, and I'll give him orders to jump early. That's all we can do. If the strikers don't ditch him, he'll get through somehow."

It stuck in my crop—the idea of putting the boy on a pilot engine to take all the dangers ahead of that particular train. But I had a good deal else to think of besides. From the minute the silk got into the McCurdy yards we posted double guards around. About 12 o'clock that night we held a council of war, which ended in our running the train into the out freight house. The result was that by morning we had a new train made up. It consisted of fourteen refrigerator cars loaded with oranges which had come in mysteriously the night before. It was announced that the silk would be held for the present and the oranges rushed through. Bright and early the refrigerator train was run down to the ice houses, and twenty men were put to work icing the oranges. At 7 o'clock McCurdy pulled in the local passenger with engine 105. Our plan was to cancel the local and run him right out with the oranges. When he got in he reported the 105 had sprung a tire. It knocked our scheme into a cocked hat.

There was a lantern jawed conference in the roundhouse.

"What can you do?" asked the superintendent in desperation.

"There's only one thing I can do. Put Bartholomew Mullen on it with the 44 and put McCurdy to bed for No. 2 tonight," responded Neighbor.

We were running first in, first out, but we took care to always have somebody for 1 and 2 who at least knew an injector from an air pump.

It was 8 o'clock. I looked into the locomotive stalls. The first—the only—man in sight was Bartholomew Mullen. He was very busy polishing the 44. He had good steam on her, and the old tub was wheezing as if she had the asthma. The 44 was old, she was homely, she was rickety, but Bartholomew Mullen wiped her battered nose as deferentially as if she had been a spick-span, spider driver, tall truck mail racer.

She wasn't much—the 44. But in those days Bartholomew wasn't much, and the 44 was Bartholomew's.

"How is she steaming, Bartholomew?" I sung out. He was right in the middle of her. Looking up, he fingered his waste modestly and blushed through a dab of crude petroleum over his eye.

"Hundred and thirty, sir. She's a terrible free steamer, the old 44. I'm all ready to run her out."

"Who's marked up to fire for you, Bartholomew?"

Bartholomew Mullen looked at me fraternally.

"Neighbor couldn't give me anybody but a wiper," said Bartholomew in a sort of wouldn't-tha-kill-you tone.

The unconscious arrogance of the boy quite knocked me, so soon had honors changed his point of view—last night a despised wiper, at daybreak an engineer, and his nose in the air at the idea of taking on a wiper for fireman, and all so innocent.

"Would you object, Bartholomew?" I suggested gently. "To a train master for fireman?"

"I don't think so, sir."

"Thank you, because I am going

down to Zanesville this morning myself, and I thought I'd ride with you. Is it all right?"

"Oh, yes, sir, if Neighbor doesn't care."

I smiled. He didn't know who Neighbor took orders from, but he thought evidently not from me.

"Then run her down to the oranges, Bartholomew, and couple on, and we'll order ourselves out. See?"

The 44 really looked like a baby carriage when we got her in front of the refrigerators. However, after the necessary preliminaries we gave a very sporty toot and pulled out. In a few minutes we were sailing down the valley.

For fifty miles we bobbed along with our cargo of feed silk as easy as old shoes, for I need hardly explain that we had packed the silk into the refrigerators to confuse the strikers. The great risk was that they would try to ditch us.

I was watching the track as a mouse would a cat, looking every minute for trouble. We cleared the gumbo out west of the Beaver at a pretty good clip in order to make the grade on the other side. The bridge there is hidden in summer by a grove of hackberries. I had just pulled open to cool her a bit when I noticed how high the backwater was on each side of the track. Suddenly I felt the fill going soft under the drivers—felt the 44 wobble and slew. Bartholomew shut off hard and threw the air as I sprang to the window. The peaceful little creek ahead looked as angry as the Platte in April water, and the bottoms were a lake.

Somewhere up the valley there had been a cloudburst, for overhead the sun was bright. The Beaver was roaring over its banks, and the bridge was out. Bartholomew screamed for brakes. It looked as if we were against it, and hard.

A soft track to stop on, a torrent of storm water ahead and \$1,000,000 worth of silk behind, not to mention equipment!

I yelled at Bartholomew and motioned for him to jump. My conscience is clear on that point. The 44 was stumbling along, trying like a drunken man, to hang to the rotten track.

"Bartholomew!" I yelled. But he was head out and looking back at his train, while he jerked frantically at the air lever. I understood. The air wouldn't work. It never will on those old tubs when you need it. The sweat pushed out on me. I was thinking of how much the silk would bring us after a bath in the Beaver. Bartholomew stuck to his levers like a man in a signal tower, but every second brought us closer to open water. Watching him, intent only on saving his first train, heedless of saving his life, I was really a bit ashamed to jump. While I hesitated he somehow got the brakes to set. The old 44 bucked like a broncho.

It wasn't too soon. She checked her train nobly at the last, but I saw nothing could keep her from the drink. I caught Bartholomew a terrific slap, and again I yelled; then, turning to the gangway, I dropped into the soft mud on my side. The 44 hung low, and it was easy lighting.

Bartholomew sprang from his seat a second later, but his blouse caught in the teeth of the quadrant. He stooped quick as thought and peeled the thing over his head. But then he was caught with his hands in the wristbands, and the ponies of 44 tipped over the broken abutment.

Pull as he would, he couldn't get free. The pilot dipped into the torrent slowly; but, losing her balance, the

train tipped over the broken abutment.

I saw the boy holding the throttle at a half and fingering the air anxiously as we jumped through the frogs, but the roughest riding on track so far beats the ties as a cushion that when the 109 suddenly stuck her paws through an open switch we bounced against the roof of the cab like footballs. I grabbed a brace with one hand and with the other reached instinctively across to Bartholomew's side to seize the throttle he held, but as I tried to shut him off he jerked it wide open in spite of me and turned with lightning in his eye.

"No!" he cried, and his voice rang hard. The 109 took the tremendous shove at her back and leaped like a frightened horse. Away we went across the yard, through the cinders and over the ties. My teeth have never been the same since. I don't belong on an engine anyway, and since then I have kept off. At the moment I was convinced that the train had been too much, that Bartholomew was stark crazy. He sat bouncing clear to the roof and clinging to his levers like a lobster.

But his strategy was dawning on me. In fact, he was pounding it into me. Even the shock and scare of leaving the track and tearing up the yard had not driven from Bartholomew's noodle the most important feature of our situation, which was, above everything, to keep out of the way of the silk train.

I felt every moment more mortified at my attempt to shut him off. I had done the trick of the woman who grabs the reins. It was even better to tear up the yard than to stop for Foley to smash into and scatter the silk over the coal chutes. Bartholomew's decision was one of the traits which made the runner—instinct perception coupled to instant resolve. The ordinary dub thinks what he should have done to avoid disaster after it is all over. Bartholomew thought before.

On we bumped, across frogs, through switches, over splits and into target rods, when—and this is the miracle of it all—the 109 got her fore feet on a split switch, made a contact, and after a slew or two like a bogged horse, she swung up sweet on the rails again, tender and all. Bartholomew shut off with an under cut that brought us up double and nailed her feet, with the air, right where she stood.

We had left the track, plowed a hundred feet across the yards and jumped on to another track. It is the only

open the train crew were running forward, and there stood Bartholomew on the track above me looking at the refrigerators. When I got to him he explained to me how he was dragged in and had to tear the sleeves out of his blouse under water to get free.

The surprise is how little fuss men make about such things when they are busy. It took only five minutes for the conductor to hunt up a coil of wire and a sounder for me, and by the time he got forward with it Bartholomew was halfway up a telegraph pole to help me out in on a live wire. Fast as I could I rigged a pony and began calling the McCurdy dispatcher. It was a rocky send, but after no end of pounding I got him and gave orders for the wrecking gang and for one more of Neighbor's rapidly decreasing supply of locomotives.

Bartholomew, sitting on a strip of fence which still rose above water, looked forlorn. To lose the first engine he ever handled in the Beaver was tough, and he was evidently speculating on his chances of ever getting another. If there weren't tears in his eyes, there was storm water certainly. But after the relief engine had pulled what was left of us back six miles to a siding I made it my first business to explain to Neighbor, nearly beside himself, that Bartholomew was not only not at fault, but that he had actually saved the train by his nerve.

"I'll tell you, Neighbor," I suggested when we got straightened around "give us the 109 to go ahead as pilot and run the stuff around the river division with Foley and the 216."

"What'll you do with No. 67?" growled Neighbor. Six was the local passenger west.

"Annul it west of McCurdy," said I instantly. "We've got this silk on our hands now, and I'd move it if it tied up every passenger train on the division. If we can get the infernal stuff through, it will practically beat the strike; if we fail, it will beat the company."

By the time we backed to Newhall Junction Neighbor had made up his mind my way. Mullen and I climbed into the 109, and Foley with the 216 and none too good a grace coupled on to the silk, and, flying red signals, we started again for Zanesville over the river division.

Foley was always full of mischief. He had a better engine than ours, anyway, and he took satisfaction the rest of the afternoon in crowding us. Every mile of the way he was on our heels. I was throwing the coal and distinctly remember.

It was after dark when we reached the Beverly hill, and we took it at a lively pace. The strikers were not on our minds then. It was Foley who bothered.

When the long parallel steel lines of the upper yards spread before us, flashing under the arc lights, we were away above yard speed. Running a locomotive into one of those big yards is like shooting a rapid in a canoe. There is a bewildering maze of tracks lighted by red and green lamps to be watched the closest. Hazards are multiplied the minute you pass the throat, and a yard wreck is a dreadful tangle. It makes everybody, from roadmaster to flagmen, furious, and not even Bartholomew wanted to face an inquiry on a yard wreck. On the other hand, he couldn't afford to be caught by Foley, who was chasing him out of pure caprice.

I saw the boy holding the throttle at a half and fingering the air anxiously as we jumped through the frogs, but the roughest riding on track so far beats the ties as a cushion that when the 109 suddenly stuck her paws through an open switch we bounced against the roof of the cab like footballs. I grabbed a brace with one hand and with the other reached instinctively across to Bartholomew's side to seize the throttle he held, but as I tried to shut him off he jerked it wide open in spite of me and turned with lightning in his eye.

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We had left the track, plowed a hundred feet across the yards and jumped on to another track. It is the only

time I ever heard of its happening anywhere, but I was on the engine with Bartholomew Mullen when it was done.

Foley choked his train the instant he saw our hind lights bobbing. We climbed down and ran back. He had stopped just where we should have stood if I had shut off. Bartholomew ran to the switch to examine it. The contact light, green, still burned like a false beacon, and lucky it did, for it showed the switch had been tampered with and exonerated Bartholomew Mullen completely. The attempt of the strikers to spill the silk right in the yards had only made the reputation of a new engineer. Thirty minutes later the million dollar train was turned over to the eastern division to wrestle with, and we breathed, all of us, a good bit easier.

Bartholomew Mullen, now a passenger runner, who ranks with Kennedy and Jack Moore and Foley and George

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Rapid changes of temperature are hard on the toughest constitution.

The conductor passing from the heated inside of a trolley car to the icy temperature of the platform—the canvasser spending an hour or so in a heated building and then walking against a biting wind—know the difficulty of avoiding cold.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens the body so that it can better withstand the danger of cold from changes of temperature.

It will help you to avoid taking cold.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the officers of Farmers Bank of Marion, Ky., Marion Bank, of Marion, Ky., Farmer's & Merchant's Bank, of Tolu, Ky., Salem Bank, of Salem, Ky., held Thursday morning, November 7th, 1907, the following resolutions were adopted:

THE RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The associated Banks of Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville and other cities have followed the example of New York and decided to issue through the respective clearing houses certificates for the payment of balances, and by such action the balances which the Banks of Crittenden county and Salem Bank have in those cities are locked up, in so far as procuring currency or specie is concerned, as the said Banks of Crittenden county and Salem Bank have necessarily, in the transaction of their business, on deposit in these cities large sums which cannot on account of such conditions be obtained in currency or specie, and under such conditions the funds in the vaults of the Banks of Crittenden county and Salem Bank may be subjected to unexpected and extraordinary demands from all quarters of the county and may soon be exhausted, it is therefore

RESOLVED, That until further action of the Banks of Crittenden county and Salem Bank each Bank is authorized to pay in currency or specie 10 per cent. on any one account as it appears from the books of any such Bank at the close of business November 6th, 1907.

FARMERS BANK,
By E. J. Hayward, Cashr.
MARION BANK,
By J. W. Blue, Jr., Prest.
FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK,
By E. F. Smith, Cashr.
SALEM BANK,
By J. V. Hayden, Prest.

In explanation of our action as above we desire to say that we have done this as a precautionary measure for the protection of our depositors and those who have borrowed from us.

Clearing house associations throughout the country including those of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Evansville, Henderson, Paducah, Nashville and others have adopted similar resolutions, which has resulted in preventing the circulation of currency throughout the country.

In view of the fact that about 95 per cent. of the business of the country is carried on by checks through the Banks, it is necessary that we keep deposits on hand in the money centers or business centers of this section, and we have our cash all deposited with Banks of Evansville, Louisville, New York and St. Louis, except enough to meet the ordinary business requirements of this section, and in view of the fact that we cannot withdraw our cash from our Banks of deposit until money begins to circulate again, we feel that it is necessary to limit the amount that any one of our depositors may draw out to 10 per cent. of the amount he or she might have on hand on the morning of Nov. 7. Each one can draw out this 10 per cent. allotment at any time he may desire, but no more than that until our association may feel justified in returning to the normal method of conducting business.

Our depositors may pay their accounts by drawing checks on our Banks to their creditors, which checks will be honored, credit given for same to the person who may deposit it.

We believe our depositors will realize that this is the best move that we can take under the present condition for the reason that if we continue paying checks in full our money would soon be exhausted and we would be compelled to enforce the collection of all our notes, which would cause a great hardship on the citizens and business of our county, and result in a great depreciation of every character of property.

The people can bring this condition to an end much more quickly by using checks wherever possible and depositing the actual money in the banks.

We are glad to say that on account of the excellent condition of our banks we have not deemed it necessary to take this step except as a precautionary measure for the protection of general business conditions throughout this county and section contributory to our banks.

We have done nothing more than the Banks have done all over the country and there is nothing in the situation that should cause any uneasiness among those who understand the conditions.

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SALEM BANK,
By J. V. Hayden, Prest.

THE LAY OF THE HEN.

Six Hundred Eggs Are Due from a Small Fowl.

"How many eggs is a hen bound up to lay during the term of her natural life, do you suppose?" said the man who has investigated. "No idea, eh? Well, sir, a good, healthy hen—not speaking of any particular breed, but just hen—a good, healthy hen does not fulfill her destiny until she has turned out 600 eggs—fifty dozen. That's what Nature has fitted a hen to do in the way of eggs, and she gives her eight years to do it in," says a writer in Browning's Magazine.

"The first year of her egg-producing life a hen lays only 20 eggs, but in the three succeeding years she rolls up the score of 370. This leaves only 230 that she must give that many cackles for in the remaining years that she must stand on duty in that line, and she divides the task among those four years so that in the eighth year she lays only 20 eggs again—the number she started in with. Then she has ended her career as an egg producer, and too often, if she is in the hands of a thrifty owner, begins another career, short and delusive—this time as the summer-boarder spring chicken.

"And speaking of eggs, there is a lot about them, familiar as they are to everybody, that people don't suspect. Now, here's an egg that would be a rooster if it was hatched. Wrinkled eggs hold roosters in embryo. A protoplasmic hen lurks in the egg with a smooth-end shell.

"There is water aplenty in an egg, but no more air than there is in a hammer. So long as you can keep air out of your egg it will remain sweet and fresh, but no one has ever succeeded in keeping it out by fair means more than six days. The insidious oxygen is bound to find its way through an egg-shell's pores, and the only way to save that egg is to eat it. It sounds funny, but the instant you give an egg fresh air that instant you ruin its health."

Eczema is Now Curable

ZEMO, a scientific preparation for external use. Stops itching instantly and destroys the germs that cause skin diseases. Eczema quickly yields and is permanently cured by this remarkable medicine. All Druggists. Write for sample. E. W. Rose Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HAYNES & TAYLOR

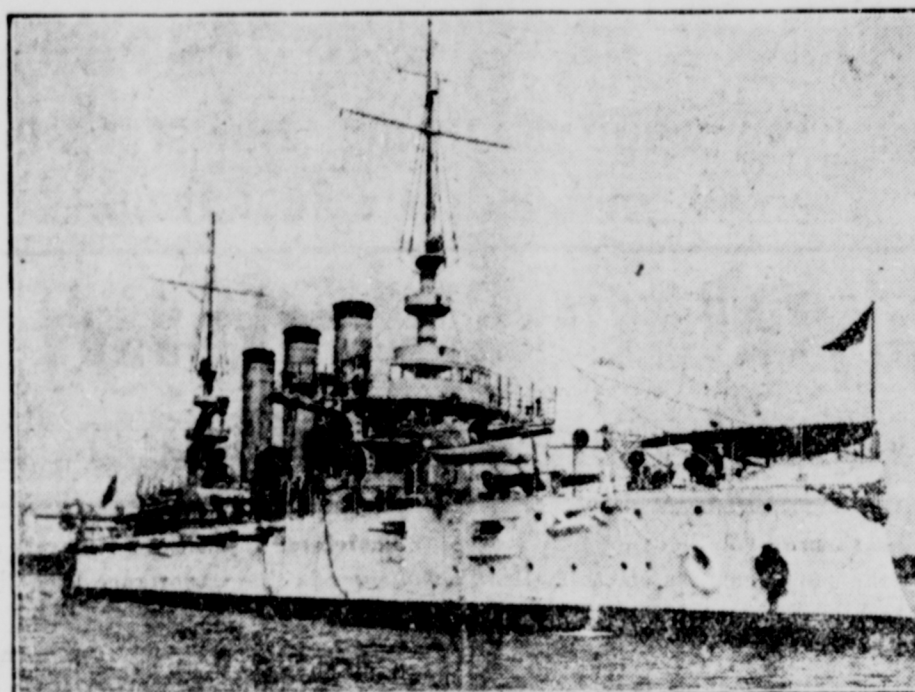
30-THOUSAND TELEGRAPHERS WANTED

Account of new eight-hour law. Salaries increased. DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL COLLEGE.

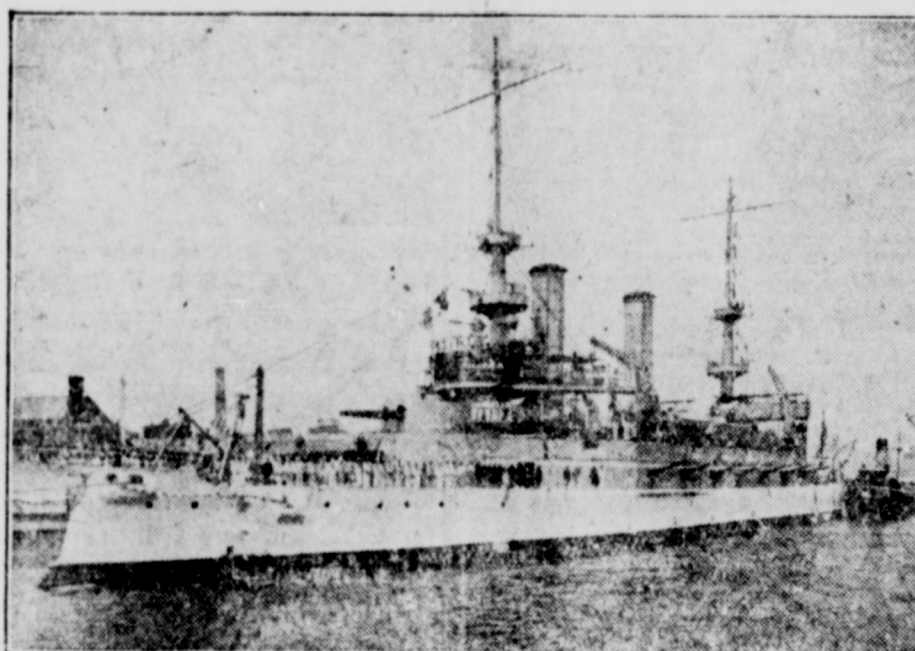
Evansville, Paducah, and St. Louis. Draughon's Telegraphy students, by special arrangement, use railroad wires. Draughon's Co. (Home office) Nashville, Tenn. has 30 Colleges in 17 states; \$300,000.00 capital. 3,000 students annually. 18 years' experience. BUSINESS men say Draughon's is THE BEST. THREE months' studying book-keeping or shorthand by Draughon's COPY-RIGHTED methods equals SIX elsewhere. Draughon also has 3,000 students learning BY MAIL. Write for prices on Home Study. POSITIONS secured or money back. Catalogue FREE.



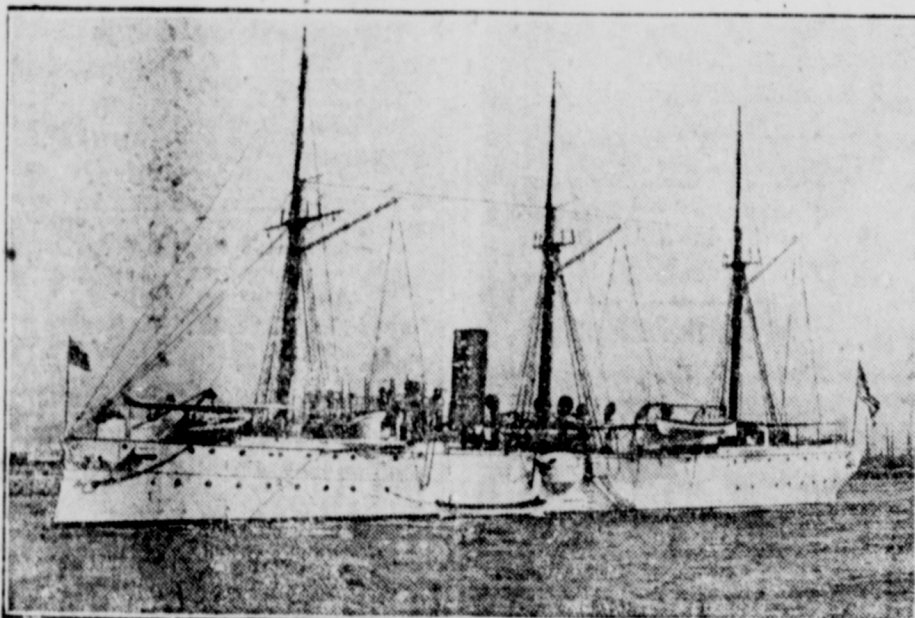
U. S. BATTLESHIP, "ALABAMA."
Capt. Samuel P. Comly; tonnage, 11,525; guns, 13; speed, 17 knots.



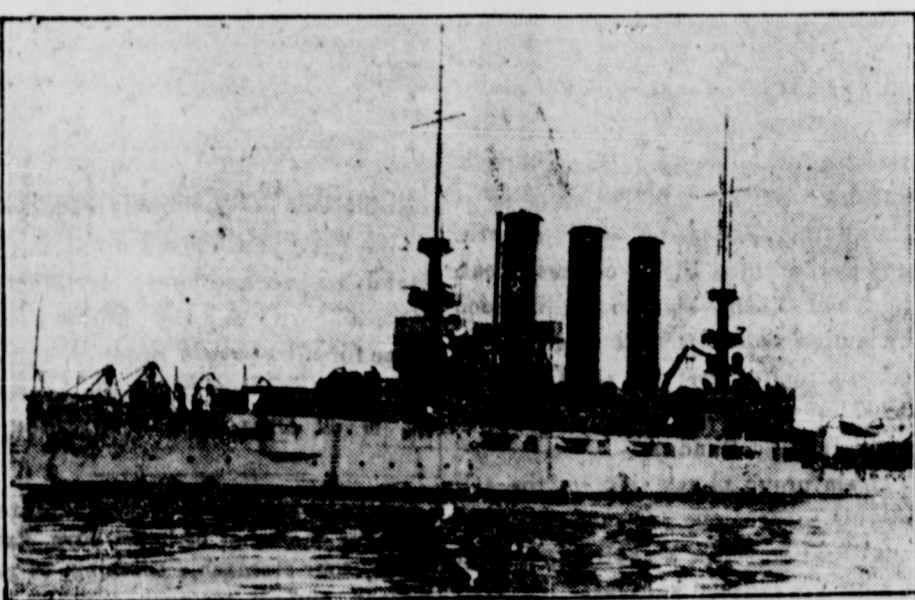
U. S. BATTLESHIP, "NEW JERSEY."
Capt. William W. Kimball; tonnage, 14,942; guns, 24; speed, 19 knots.



U. S. BATTLESHIP, "KENTUCKY."
Capt. Edward B. Barry; tonnage, 11,525; guns, 22; speed, 16 knots.



U. S. GUNBOAT, "YORKTOWN."
Commander Richard T. Mulligan; tonnage, 1,710; guns, 6; speed, 18 knots.



U. S. BATTLESHIP, "MISSOURI."
Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam; tonnage, 12,500; guns, 20; speed, 18 knots.

UNJUST TAX PLAN

The Tax Commissioners of the States Agree

In Denouncing General Tax System Like Ours—Full of Evils In Operation.

In discussing tax questions in Kentucky and elsewhere, frequent reference is made to the "general property tax." This is the kind of system Kentucky has in force. It is the system that is in force in most of the states.

Briefly, the general property tax is a uniform ad valorem tax levied upon all classes of property alike, regardless of the nature, of the earning capacity or of the tangible or intangible character of the property. The taxing authority of a state, for instance, will levy a tax of 50 cents. This tax is to fall upon every kind of property alike. Everything of value, whether real estate, money in bank, notes, bonds, mortgages, shares of stock, live stock, wagons, carriages, jewelry, furniture, any sort of personal property, or franchises of corporations is called property and must pay this tax. This is the general property tax. The general property tax is, therefore, the levying of a uniform ad valorem tax on all property for all purposes.

As distinct from this system is the system of classifying property, raising state revenues from one kind of property, county revenues from another kind of property and city revenues from still another kind, and also the raising of revenues by special taxes of various kinds. The argument in the tax world today is between these two systems of raising the public revenue.

The Kentucky system is the general property tax. Our constitution binds us to the levy of a uniform ad valorem tax on all property of every kind for all purposes. If a piece of property located in the city is taxed for one purpose, it must be taxed for all. If it is a property-earning 6 per cent return to its owner, it must pay the same tax as property earning 20 per cent. If it is a kind that can be removed or hidden it is taxed the same as real estate—if it can be found. No distinction is made on any account whatever; all property must pay the same rate.

This sounds like a very fair system, and in theory, it is fairness itself. But its operation, in the opinion of those who have studied the question, not in Kentucky only but in every state in the Union, has not borne out the promise made for it. The system has been abandoned in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Oregon, and partially in a number of other states. The rapid tendency of the states is to get away from it, as impossible and impracticable. Nearly every state that has a tax commission has declared itself very frankly on this question. A large number of states have within the last few years appointed tax commissions to carefully study the methods of raising public revenues and, almost invariably, the reports of these commissions have denounced the general property tax system, the system that we have in Kentucky, as being absurd, impossible of enforcement and unjust in its operation.

Denounced by Supreme Court.

The supreme court of the United States leads the way in denouncing the system. In its opinion in the case of the Pacific Express Co. vs. Seibert, the court said:

"This court has repeatedly laid down the doctrine that diversity of taxation, both with respect to the amount imposed and the various species of property selected either for bearing its burdens or being exempt from them, is not inconsistent with a perfect uniformity and equality of taxation in the proper sense of those terms; and that a system which imposes the same tax upon every species of property, irrespective of its nature or condition or class, will be destructive of the principle of uniformity and equality in taxation and of a just adaptation of property to its burdens."

An Illinois tax commission has declared that the uniform ad valorem general property tax, the system that we have also in Kentucky, "is debauching to the conscience and subversive to the public morals—a school for perjury, promoted by law."

An Ohio tax commission has denounced it as "imposing unjust burdens on the man who is scrupulously honest," and Ohio is engaged in an effort to get rid of it.

A New Hampshire tax commission deprecates its "corrupting and demoralizing influence."

A New York tax commission says: "It puts a premium on perjury and a penalty on integrity."

In an address to the general assembly of Maryland, Richard T. Ely, one of the greatest of our publicists, said: "The one uniform tax on all property as an exclusive source of revenue never has worked well in any modern community or state in the entire civilized world, though it has been tried thousands of times, and although all the mental resources of able men have been employed to make it work well."

Prof. E. A. Angell, late tax commissioner of Ohio, said in an article in the Independent: "The indirect results of the operation of the law have been to drive away large masses of capital from the state. It is estimated that at least \$200,000,000 has been lost to Cleveland alone, and as much more to Cincinnati."

TOTAL LOSS

NO INSURANCE!

Is the oft repeated expression which tells its own tale of putting off till tomorrow that which should have been done today.

Neglecting to insure causes a loss of many millions of dollars every year to property owners. Don't be one of them, but get your insurance now.

I represent one of the strongest insurance offices in the land, and without question the oldest in the world, being established in 1710.

LET ME INSURE YOUR PROPERTY

Jno. A. Moore

WHITE'S Cream Vermifuge



THE GUARANTEED WORM REMEDY

THE CHILDREN'S FAVORITE TONIC.

THE GENUINE PREPARED ONLY BY Ballard-Snow Linctment Co.

Sold and recommended by J.H. Orme

F. W. NUNN, DENTIST.

Rooms 2 and 4 Jenkins Bldg., Marion, - - Kentucky.

All work guaranteed. If any work proves unsatisfactory, please call at my office at once.

Metz & Sedberry BARBERS

Clean towels, first class work, electric massage, hot or cold bath. Give us a call. Opposite postoffice.

Dr. M. Ravdin,

Practice Limited to Diseases and Defects of the

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Suites 16 and 17, Arcade Building. Glasses fitted.

EVANSVILLE, - INDIANA

Nunn & Tucker

Undertakers and Furniture Dealers

Salem St. MARION, KY.

FREDERICK S. STILWELL, DENTIST

Over Marion Bank Building

All Work Guaranteed

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup

Relieves Colds by working them out of the system through a copious and healthy action of the bowels.

Relieves coughs by cleansing the mucous membranes of the throat, chest and bronchial tubes.

"As pleasant to the taste as Maple Sugar"

Children Like It

For BACKACHE—WEAK KIDNEYS Try DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills—Sure and Safe HAYNES & TAYLOR.

Picture Frames and Moulding.

ITS QUALITY THAT COUNTS



It may cost you a trifle more to buy the best but it is much cheaper in the end than to buy the shoddy kind, no matter what you pay for it.

**IF YOU WANT AN
Overcoat
Cravenette
Or a Suit**

Either in men or boys it will pay you to see what we have to offer you, and if you have an account to

Your Credit

With either one of the banks

Your Check

Is just as good to us as the money. So come on. Don't worry.

Cloaks

**AND
FURS!
High Quality**

And low price is what you will find in this line all the way through.

Nice Furs

From \$1.25 to \$7.50

Don't fail to see them.

Carpets, Rugs and Matting, Lace Curtains, and Window Shades.

**Another Lot Just
Received!**

Jayessco



NUMBER 180

Dress Goods

To suit you both in quality and price. Fancy and plain wools, silks and mohairs.

The New Things in
**Ladies Belts,
Collars and
Combs.**

Do not think that checks are "no good" for if they are on persons who have the amount to their credit in either of the banks they will be just as good here as the cash.

**Winter
Shoes!**

Of the Best Quality.

**W. L. DOUGLAS
For Men.**

**Duttenhofer and
the Red Cross
For Ladies.**

**Red School House
For Children.**

They wear well, fit well and look well.

The "Good for Bad Boys" shoes are the kind for rough wear.

WE GIVE YOU GOOD VALUES
AND PLEASE YOU TOO

TAYLOR & CANNAN

BRIM FULL
OF BARGAINS



F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building

Mrs. W. B. Yates of Sheridan was in town Friday.

Mr. W. B. Wilborn of Fords Ferry was in town Monday.

James Howerton spent Sunday with friends in Fredonia.

Dr. and Mrs. I. H. Clement of Tolu were in town, Tuesday.

The fall term of Circuit Court commences next Monday.

Mrs. George Nunn was the guest of Mrs. J. N. Boston a few days last week.

Miss Amanda Campbell is visiting friends in Caldwell Springs neighborhood.

Dr. J. D. Threlkeld of Salem was in the city Thursday enroute home from Dawson.

Mrs. S. M. Weldon of Tolu is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Givens.

Mrs. A. M. Henry and nephew Presley Henry spent Sunday with relatives in Fredonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Roe Williams and children of Fords Ferry were in the city, Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Perry, of Irma, were the guest of her mother, Mrs. R. A. Moore, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. W. T. Oakley was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Oakley of Sturgis Saturday and Sunday.

Maurice Schwab is now at Seattle Washington, and is employed by the Northern Pacific Railway in one of its most responsible places. Our boys make their names where ever they go.

Three of our merchants are willing to accept checks for accounts or merchandise. Read their advertisements and go pay them what you owe them and buy what you need by giving them a check on the bank where you keep your money.

Rev Oakley was called to White Plains last week to preach the funeral of Mrs. Virgie Terry, one of the members of his church there. She was a young wife and a Christian and had been married only 1 year the 4th Feb. last.

F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building
Jesse Olive was in Paducah this week on business.

Mrs. J. R. Compton of near town is visiting relatives in Sturgis this week.

Rev. W. T. Oakley left Monday for Sturgis to visit his son Vernon Oakley.

Miss Maude Freeman was the guest of Mrs. A. C. Moore a few days last week.

Mrs. Mary D. Roney of Chicago is visiting her many friends here and at Salem.

W. B. Wood, traveling freight agent for the L. C. R. R. was in the city, Thursday.

Miss Katie Groves of Lyon County is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Asbridge, on Wilson Hill.

Wilsons Mill with old fashioned corn-bushs will grind every Saturday at the old mill.

Miss Mabel Minner who is teaching at Oakland was in the city Saturday and Sunday to visit her parents.

Miss Anna Finley left Tuesday morning Nashville where she will enter Draughon's Business College.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Hammond left Friday for Evansville, where they expect to make their future home.

W. B. Yates was in the city Friday enroute home from Louisville, where he has been engaged in a protracted meeting.

Mrs. Sarah Clement left Thursday for Leitchfield where she will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. L. S. Rogers, for several weeks.

Mr. H. D. Skees formerly day operator at Hopkinsville has been promoted to the position as day operator at Marion. Ollie Agnew goes on as night operator at Marion and Len Hubbard is promoted to the position as night operator at Dekoven.

Mrs. Ward Carr and children were in the city Sunday Monday enroute to Central City where they will reside. Mr. Carr having secured a position in a drug store there. They were the guest of Mrs. R. F. Haynes while here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Franklin, who have been visiting their daughters Mrs. O. P. Yeakey of Morley, Mo., and Mrs. Nannie Nelson of Blodgett, and their son, E. L. Franklin of Paducah, for the past two months returned home Monday night.

F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building
Mrs. Sue Murphy is visiting in Sullivan this week.

See "Tony, the Convict" at the Opera House to-night (Thursday).

Mrs. Kittie Nunn of Sullivan spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Boston.

Mrs. Creed Taylor was in Evansville Wednesday to have her eyes examined.

Dr. Frazer attended the O. V. Medical Society in Evansville Wednesday.

Mrs. W. T. Oakley has been on a visit of several days to the family of Vernon Oakley at Sturgis.

Oliver Hurley has a sow which found 16 pigs last Wednesday. This is the largest litter we have heard of in number, who can beat it?

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Guess of Carrier Mills, Illinois were the guest of relatives and friends in this and Caldwell Counties this week.

WANTED—Stable manure. Will pay 50 cts. per two-horse wagon load at your barn in cash.
S. M. JENKINS.

Herschel Butler, of Salem, passed through the city Tuesday night enroute to Dade City, Florida, to visit his aunt, Mrs. John Bennett.

Misses Josie Smith and Mamie Hughes of the Weston section were the pleasant visitors of Mrs. Forest Heath last week. They left Sunday for their homes.

The Kiralf-Motsenbocker Co. will make their initial appearance at Marion Opera House to-night (Thursday). They will present "Tony, the Convict."

WANTED—A good young milk cow with young calf, or soon to be fresh. Address Postoffice Box 98, Marion, Ky.

The Tolu mail route will be discontinued Dec. 1. After that date mail carrier James Thomas will make the trip from Tolu to Sheridan and return each day, and the rural carrier will handle all mail from here to the Sheridan vicinity.

Karl Trisler, son of Dr. J. W. Trisler, is ill of typhoid fever at his home on north Main street. The young man joined his family here from Arizona four weeks ago and has since been out at work on the telephone line, but returned to Charleston sick Saturday night.—Charleston (Mo.) Enterprise.

F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building
Wanted — 5 tons of Pea Hay Post-office Box 98, Marion, Ky.

"Tony, the Convict" at Opera House, Thursday night Dont miss it.

Born to the wife of Clarence Stevens Monday Nov. 11 th. a fine little daughter.

Mrs. Melville Lockyear and little daughter Grace of Evansville left Monday morning for home after a visit of several days to Mrs. S. M. Jenkins.

The old mill will grind corn and crush feed every Saturday and later and if business justifies it the mill will run 2 days each week.

Lillian, the one year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Givens died Saturday in Princeton and was brought to this city and buried in the New Cemetery Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. A. V. McFee is confined to her bed and is threatened with pneumonia. Her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Dean has been called to her bedside.

The examining trial of Percy Howerton took place Monday before Judge Walter Blackburn who admitted him to bail in \$1000 to await the action of the grand jury. His father, P. A. Howerton, and uncle, G. W. Howerton, were his bondsmen.

A congregational meeting has been called, by the session of the Presbyterian church, South, for Sunday, Nov. 24, 1907, to take a vote on the matter of a union with the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. Every member is urged to attend, all who cannot, can send their proxy by some one who will be here, to vote for them.

H. K. Woods, C. S.

Wheeler-Howerton.

Wednesday night after prayer-meeting Mrs. Nina Howerton was united in marriage to I. Frank Wheeler, at her home on North Main street, Rev. Adams officiating.

Meeting at Crayne.

On October 24 the Rev. W. T. Oakley opened a meeting at Crayne C. P. church assisted by Rev. W. R. Gibbs, who preached five sermons which were much appreciated by all the congregation and pastor. The weather was excellent which tended to bring out great crowds from the start and much interest was manifested and the best of order and feel-

ings prevailed. Mr. Ulie Threlkeld had charge of the singing and furnished wonderfully sweet and helpful music throughout the meeting. The revival was wonderful and the church greatly strengthened, sixteen members being added to the church, and many renewals being made. The meeting closed Nov. 7, Rev. J. W. May, of Indiana, preaching the valedictory. The pastor greatly appreciates the hospitality extended by the entire community during the meeting.

Suffering Is Ended.

Hanson D. Sale died Sunday night at the home of his sister, Mrs. Clyde Hubbell, 912 Jefferson street, at 9 o'clock of paralysis. Mr. Sale had been ill since last May. In April he moved from this city to Marion, Ky., to engage in the harness business. A month later he suffered a paralytic stroke and was brought back to this city. He had been in a dying condition for several days.

Mr. Sale was born in Murry, Ky., and was 36 years of age. Fifteen years ago he came to Paducah. He was employed as a harness maker by E. Rehkopf & Sons and lived here until he went to Marion.

He was married in Murray, in 1895 to Miss Inez Brown. His wife, a daughter of 12 and a son of four years of age, survive him. He also leaves one sister, Mrs. Hubbell, and his father, N. G. Sale, of this city.

The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. Hubbell. It was conducted by the Rev. S. B. Moore, of the First Christian church. The burial was at the Oak Grove cemetery.

Mr. Sale was an industrious, highly respected citizen and his death will cause universal regret.—Paducah News-Democrat.

Mr. Sale had ingratiated himself into the hearts of our people during his short stay here, by his industry sobriety and pleasant manner. The people here with one accord will sympathize with the bereaved wife and little ones.

Notice to Electric Light Patrons

Who are two months or more in arrears. We need what you owe us to pay our coal bills and our employees. We cannot sell electricity on credit. A word to the wise is sufficient. PAY UP!
MARION ELECTRIC LIGHT & ICE CO. Incorporated.

... GO TO ...
**JAS. H. ORME'S
Drugstore**

Main St. Marion,

FOR

Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils,
Varnishes, Floor Stains, Brushes,
Wall Paper in Endless Varieties.

School Books, Tablets, Pens, Ink,
Pencils, Paper, Etc.

Pure Fresh Drugs, Chemicals,
Perfumes.

Our prescription department is up to date in all respects, and we solicit your patronage.

ORME'S DRUGSTORE,

Main Street, - - Marion, Ky.

The Evident Weakness of the American Navy

By GRAF ERNST REVENTLOW,
German Naval Expert.



As compared with Japan, there can be no doubt that as far as personnel is concerned America's weakness is at sea. From a tactical standpoint, one can safely assert, the standard of the American navy does not attain a high point. At any rate, the education of officers on a systematic, uniform, thoroughgoing plan is lacking absolutely, while of 'tradition' there can, of course, not be the slightest notion.

A second most unfortunate feature is the personnel question. It has come up before, but only in the recent years of the new era has it demanded adequate attention. At present there is a lack of both officers and men. The officer famine is so crying that last year it was necessary to convert cadets into watch officers. It is manifest that in this respect relief can only be secured in the course of years. Even then, if, as at present, the number of cadets at Annapolis is annually considerably raised, and their term of education shortened, the effect in the rank of higher officers can only make itself felt in the course of time. Finally, relief cannot be secured simply by turning out officers faster. The necessary service experience must also have been attained. As has been said, America waited too long to resort to energetic and radical remedial measures.

For the present and the immediate future we cannot get away from the fact that the American officer corps, as regards its tactical military training, without doubt is inferior to the Japanese; that it is also numerically inferior would under other circumstances not be of special importance, especially as in war a large number of naval officers remain ashore, while the commanding officers among them usually go to the front. A further element of weakness in the American fleet, however, is the very high age among the higher commanding officers. Among rear admirals we find an average of nearly 61 years, among captains of nearly 58 years, and among the navy commanders of nearly 51. That is a service age much beyond what the demands of initiative and elasticity made upon naval officers absolutely require, and this misgiving becomes the more serious in light of the now prevailing promotion system, whereby, also for higher officers, the question of efficiency is not the decisive one.

Husband's Hour But a Dream

By MRS. JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY,
President Women's Democratic Club.

forward from the other side of the matrimonial fence. Even in the case of the bonnet the husband will probably want to be satisfied that it is becoming first.

Miss Clarke's idea of a husband's hour seems to me an injustice both to the husband and wife were it carried through successfully, and, as well, a debasing of the individual right. To go to the heart of the matter, husbands dearly love to teach, but not to learn, especially in their political opinions, and the largely abstract knowledge that the usual woman acquires in her study of the situation at her club can hardly be opposed to his daily experience of the conditions to be remedied or the men to achieve the desired betterment. The comparison of their information is bound to result in a better understanding for both. But the implication of a superior mental attitude on her part would be fatal to the dearest wish of her heart, political or other.

Miss Clarke's suggestion is nothing more nor less than the establishment of a school of husbands, in which their senses are to be lulled first with good food and good manners before hubby, slipped and cushioned—more drugs—is catechised and lessoned and cajoled by every art of which woman is mistress into a promise to relinquish his own will and judgment and act as the catspaw for the woman who hides behind him.

Longfellow's Children's Hour was the happy time of the day—the one hour without restraints. Miss Clarke's Husband's Hour would be the hour of struggle, of discontent. It might even be interpreted by the unjust into what is commonly called nagging. In fact the process of administering such a sugar-coated pill to even the best of husbands would have a doubtful effect upon the household harmony. She who must be obeyed might wrest a vote from an unwilling spouse, but in the majority of cases the last state of man would be worse than his first. In sheer self-defense he would rush to false gods.



Amiability Church's Weakness

By REV. GEORGE LLOYD,
St. Louis.

The amiability and complacency of the church is its weakness to-day. It is content to be eminently respectable and to stand aloof too much. Time was when the church was the greatest fighting force in the world and it won glorious victories. The church militant ought to remain true to its name, and it ought never to give up the idea that it is here for the conquest of all that is opposed to Jesus Christ. It should not think that its mission is done when it has won a certain refinement. Our refinement may be our ruin. The amiability and complacency of the church is its weakness to-day. It should go into the enemy's country, and not run away from it, nor sit idly by, while the enemy takes our territory.

The enemy has been charging all along the line of our theology, and as a result our lines are broken, and our ranks are confused. A bloated materialism menaces some of the strongholds which we thought invincible. To arms, Christian men and women. Everyone should fight, or throw up his arms.

If you are going to serve the devil all the week, you should keep from church on Sunday.

THE FARMER PAYS

Our Tax System Has Increased His Burden.

Figures That Show Farm Property Pays More Than Its Fair Proportion of State Revenue.

When the last constitutional convention in Kentucky drew up the present organic law of the state, it found existing throughout the state a general feeling of dissatisfaction, because through the faulty administration of the old revenue law one exemption after another had crept in until the old system was full of inequalities. The convention desired to perfect a tax system which, it believed, would secure absolute uniformity in the burden of taxes. It, therefore, inserted in the constitution section 171, which says that taxes shall be uniform upon all classes of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. This was done in the belief that uniformity of method would produce a uniformity of result and of burden.

It was urged in behalf of this proposed section that it was demanded in justice to the farmer, in order that, since his property was of a visible, and tangible nature and could not escape assessment, all other property should be put in the same boat.

No one ever disputed that this ought to be done. The only dispute was as to whether or not it could be done by this method. It was contended that certain classes of property, which were of a kind that could be concealed, would escape assessment and taxation if the burden of taxation put upon them was too heavy, and that the result would be that the real estate and such visible personal property as the farmer's live stock and the merchant's goods and the householder's furniture would bear an undue proportion of the burden of raising the public revenue.

But the general property tax was imbedded in our constitution, and we have been trying it harder than ever for the sixteen years that have elapsed since the constitution was adopted, and it has proved anything but uniform and has not served to distribute the burden of taxation equally. Under this system, a great deal of property in our cities escapes taxation. In spite of the activity of auditor's agents, much of it is not brought to light. The consequence of this is that an unfair burden of the support of the state falls upon those who own property that can not be hidden away, and these people are chiefly the farmers.

The farmer pays more tax on personal property in proportion to real estate than does the city man under the present system. In the five counties in the state which contain all the cities of the first and second classes—Jefferson, Kenton, Campbell, Fayette and McCracken, the assessed personal property is 20 per cent of the total assessment. In the rest of the state it is 24 per cent of the total assessment. The five counties named, which may be called urban counties, contain 36.62 per cent of all the realty in the state and assess only 31 per cent of all the personalty.

The amount of money, bonds, accounts and similar personalty, assessed by these counties, is less than 7 per cent of their total assessment. In the rest of the state the amount of such property assessed is nearly 11 per cent of the total. Manifestly, it is true that the man in the country does not find it so easy to conceal his personal property, and he has not the incentive furnished by a high tax rate to conceal it.

In the county of Jefferson, containing the city of Louisville, personalty is 22.5 per cent of the total assessment. In Kenton county, containing the city of Covington, personalty is 11.2 per cent of the total; in Campbell, with the city of Newport, it is 16 per cent. Fayette county, with Lexington, does better, its personalty being 24 per cent of the total, but it is well known that the rural portions of Fayette county contain an amount of wealth unusual in any agricultural community.

On the other hand, take the following counties, which are distinctly agricultural, and note how much larger the percentage of personalty than in the strictly urban counties:

Garrard county	25 per cent
Allen county	26 per cent
Marion county	30.5 per cent
Adair county	31 per cent
Knott county	33.6 per cent
Monroe county	36 per cent

Through the entire state the rule generally holds and where the contrast is not so marked, the exceptions will generally be found due to unusually high valuation of farm lands.

Who Pays the Freight?

There is still another way of ascertaining that the present system does not make things easier for the farmer. For the year 1906 the assessment of the state divides itself as follows:

Farm lands	43
Farmer's personalty (live stock, implements, etc.)	7.1
Monies, etc., assessed to farmers	2.6

Total for farmers	52.7
Town lots	32.5
Town personalty	14.8
Total town property	47.3

In arriving at the percentage of monies, etc., set down as given in by farmers for taxation, only that given

in by counties having no town larger than the sixth class is included, and a small percentage of this character of personalty given in by counties having larger towns and yet distinctly agricultural. The figures probably are under, rather than over the mark. Farm property, therefore, by a conservative estimate pays nearly 53 per cent of the state taxes exclusive of franchise taxes, while town property pays only about 47 per cent. Of the state revenue collected by the sheriffs of the state from assessor's lists, 43 1/2 per cent is paid by farm lands, 34 per cent by town lots, about 9 1/2 per cent by money and securities, about 7 1/2 per cent by live stock and farmer's implements, etc., and 6 per cent by other personalty. It is time the Kentucky farmer realized that the present system bears heavily upon him.

Equivalent to 10 Per Cent Income Tax.
The tax commission of the state of California has this to say about the operation of the general property tax on farmers in that state:

"The taxes paid by farmers in California are equivalent to an income tax of 10 per cent. This is in contrast to many other industries; for example, the taxes paid by manufacturers, which amount only to 2 per cent on income. The persons engaged in agriculture, with an average yearly income of about \$500, pay \$50 per capita per annum in taxes. The persons engaged in manufactures, with an average annual income of \$870, pay \$17.50 per capita per annum."

The California system here denounced is the same that we have in Kentucky, and from which the legislature can afford us no relief without a change of the constitution.

FARMERS IN MANY STATES WANT RELIEF FROM UNFAIR TAXATION.

Constitutional amendments are being given thorough attention by farmers of the country. In Ohio, Hon. F. A. Dorthick, master of the State Grange, in discussing a proposition to permit of classification of the sources of tax revenue, said:

"There is a common ground upon which we can all stand. We must have in increasing amount of revenue, and that means a more just return of the property in the state. Where is the injustice of laying a reasonable tax on the deposits reported by the banks of the state, the same to be charged to depositors? True, not all depositors are residents of Ohio, but they enjoy the protection of our laws and in large measure draw their interest from our people."

"This could, at least, be done with resident depositors and they would be relieved from the temptation to commit the crime of perjury."

The Kentucky Grange.
The Kentucky State Grange had this same subject before it at the meeting held in Frankfort October 21 to 23, 1907. Mr. F. P. Wolcott, Master of the State Grange, discussed the question in a very interesting manner, as follows:

"The order has been most active in behalf of the just regulation of taxation, recognizing that the farmer is losing more from our present system and has more to gain from the establishment of a just and equitable system of taxation than has any other class of citizens. The order in representing the agricultural class, always endeavors to be fair and honorable with all other interests, and has the right to demand like treatment in return. In nearly every state in the Union the cry has been loud against unjust revenue laws, and steps are being taken to remedy the evils."

"Various State Granges have, by their action, declared it wrong to legislate into the organic laws of a state any provision which shall exempt from taxation property aggregating vast sums, in the possession of the wealthy, and often kept by them invisible, thus leaving the small holders of the masses of people of moderate means to bear the burden of doubled taxation."

"The present constitution of Kentucky binds us to the general property tax—that is, to the system of levying the same tax upon all classes of property for all purposes. There should be an amendment to our constitution which will allow the legislature to separate the sources of revenue—that is, to raise the state revenue from certain classes of property, leaving other classes of property to be taxed for local purposes only."

"It has been argued by some that this would throw too much power into the hands of the legislature. Should such an amendment prevail, then would it devolve upon the voters of the state to pay stricter attention to the selection of their representatives than has obtained in the past in both city and country."

"The Kentucky State Development association and other organizations have honored the Grange by placing upon its joint committee on taxation, a member of this order as representative of the agricultural interests of the state, and it is important that the views and demands of the farmers be clearly defined at this state session."

It is recommended that this body promptly and emphatically take action in favor of just and equitable revenue laws, and for the establishment of an official tax commission, to be composed of five members—four representing respectively the great industries, agriculture, manufacturing, mining and commerce, and a fifth member, noted for the highest integrity and for superior legal ability.

GERMAN M. O. THEORY

Public Utilities Operated by Cities Must Pay Their Way.

They Don't Always Do This However Because Not Enough Is Charged Off to Depreciation and the Plants Don't Have to Pay Taxes—"Undertakings" Limited to Localities Where the Patronage Will Be Large.

In theory public utilities operated by German cities must pay their own way. This theory is not, however, fully borne out in practice, because the allowance for depreciation is frequently inadequate, and the plants are not required to make good the taxes formerly paid by the companies they superseded. But the effort to put these services on a paying basis has resulted in limiting the various undertakings to districts where they are sure to pay. On the other hand, when these utilities are operated by companies the same restrictive results are noticed, because almost without exception the franchises are so weighted down with provisions for payments to the city and are at the same time of such short duration that the companies would not be warranted in extending the service beyond the districts in which they are sure to pay at once.

Professor Hugo R. Meyer in recent articles in the Electrical Railway Review and the Journal of Political Economy describes the results of this restrictive policy on street railways and electric lighting, and the following facts are taken from his articles:

The cities that went into the street railway business adopted a uniform fare of 25 cents, but with two exceptions abandoned this after short trials. The experience of two typical German cities will prove of interest as showing what high rates are charged when cities attempt to operate utilities on a paying basis.

When the city of Cologne took over the street railways the fares charged were 25 cents for distances up to 1.5 miles and 3.75 cents for the maximum distance, 6.9 miles. After operating them awhile the city authorities raised the fare materially while extending slightly the minimum stage. The present charges are 25 cents for 1.9 miles, 3.75 cents for 3.75 miles, 5 cents for 5.63 miles and 6.25 cents for distances over 5.63 miles.

The city of Dusseldorf, which acquired its street railways in 1900, attempted to operate them at the uniform fare of 25 cents, which had been charged by the street railway company, but soon found that it was losing money and limited the 25 cent fare to 2.44 miles, charging 3.75 cents for distances between that and 4.25 miles. After increasing the track mileage the city again raised the fare considerably, reducing the minimum stage. The prices now charged are 25 cents for 1.56 miles, 3.75 cents for 3.19 miles, 5 cents for 4 miles, 6.25 cents for 4.75 miles, 7.5 cents for 6.28 miles, 8.75 cents for 7.19 miles and 10 cents for 7.94 miles.

It should be borne in mind that these prices are really very much higher than corresponding rates would be in this country, because wages in Germany are much lower than in the United States. The exorbitance of these charges is shown by the fact that in Minneapolis, a city of the same size as Dusseldorf, a passenger can ride thirteen miles for 5 cents, while in Buffalo, which has a population about equal to that of Cologne, the passenger gets fourteen miles for a nickel.

The desire of the cities to make all possible profits out of franchises and to limit them to short terms has resulted in greatly delaying the development of public electric lighting, although the people were anxious to have the new lights installed. This is shown by the fact that in 1894-95 there were in operation in factories, stores, etc., more than 4,776 private electric light plants, although two years later there were only a little more than 300 central electric lighting stations in the whole of Germany. As the private or isolated plant, as it is called in this country, is far less economical than the central station, this restrictive action of the German cities has thrown a great burden of cost on its progressive citizens. The situation is the more remarkable because at the time of the introduction of electricity for lighting and traction purposes Germany was far better equipped to perfect and develop these systems than was the United States, yet it has been completely outstripped by our own country, chiefly if not solely because here private enterprise has been given a comparatively free hand.

In closing one of his articles Professor Meyer says:

"The unwillingness of the cities to suffer financial losses on behalf of the congested city populations after those cities had denied those congested populations relief at the hands of profit seeking companies is in instructive contrast to the eloquence with which the advocates of purchase by the cities had denounced the dividend seeking companies."

Purchased Current More Economical.

An electric light plant was installed at Santa Clara, Cal., in 1896 at a cost of \$15,000. The generating plant has been shut down, as, according to the president of the board of trustees, it was found to be more economical to purchase the current.

Tipton's Unprofitable Plant.

The municipal lighting plant of Tipton, Ia., proved unsuccessful. When it burned down, causing a heavy loss, it was not rebuilt, and a contract was made with a private company.

ELGIN'S LOSS \$100,000.

This Was in the Six Years the Town Owned Its Electric Light Plant.

A municipal electric light plant was installed in 1888 and leased to a private company in 1904. It is estimated that the loss during this period was at least \$100,000 as compared with what it would have cost to light the streets by contract. A city official, quoted in "The Business of Municipalities and Private Corporations Compared," gives \$106,73 as a moderate estimate of the annual cost per arc. He says:

"The electrician's report shows that the city has been selling light for from 25 per cent to 50 per cent less than the cost of manufacture. Members of the electric light department admitted they could not run economically for less than \$35,000 per year, but they wanted \$45,000. Under our contract with the private company we light the same number of lamps and more hours per year for \$15,654, a saving of \$20,000 per year, figuring operating expenses only. Information from another source makes these figures \$42,000 and \$14,320 respectively. Statements from the light department show that if proper attention had been given to repairs of lamps at least \$2,000 in cost would have been saved. Hardly a joint in our whole forty-five mile circuit is soldered or wrapped; they are simply twisted together. There is no estimate of the enormous loss of current over such loose joints, and yet it has been so for sixteen years."

The following story shows how this plant was made to serve the private ends of the politicians: A mayor who was a candidate for re-election attended a dance given by a local lodge. Noticing how brilliantly the hall was lighted with electric lamps, the mayor said, "How much do you boys pay for these lights?" He was told \$35 per month. "I will do it for \$10," replied the mayor.

CHANGE IN WILMINGTON, O.

Municipal Lighting Plant Abandoned After Ten Disastrous Years.

A responsible citizen of Wilmington sends the following information:

"In the year 1892 the village of Wilmington built an electric light plant at the cost of some \$40,000. The municipality from year to year made changes and additions and had accidents from bad management until in the year 1902 it decided to sell the plant. It having cost on an average over \$10,000 per year to operate same, frequently being entirely without light for from one week to three months at a time. The service was very inferior, and current was furnished customers from 4 to 5 o'clock in the evening until midnight. The number of street lamps varied from 80 to 100."

"The plant was sold, together with the franchise for light and water, for the sum of \$12,000, the plant being worth as junk about \$7,000, the other \$5,000 being for the rights and privileges under the franchise. The company that bought it constructed a new plant and furnishes an all night service."

At present the total cost to the village for the lighting of the streets (123 arcs), city hall and other public buildings, together with fire protection from eighty-one hydrants and water for the public buildings, is less than the cost of operating the electric light plant for an average of ninety arcs under the municipal regime, without any allowance for lost taxes and depreciation, the latter item alone amounting to \$3,500 a year.

Didn't Even Need Raking.

During the discussion of the Meden bill for cheaper gas in the Michigan legislature Congressman Legare told the following story of a cook he had brought from home with him. She was a splendid servant, but she didn't know anything about gas to cook with, so he went to the kitchen with her to explain about the range. So that she could see how it operated he lit each of the many burners. While still explaining a message called him from the kitchen, and he left her, saying, "I guess you will find it will work all right now, Martha." He didn't see the cook again for four or five days; then upon entering the kitchen he said, "Well, Martha, how's that range doing?" To his utter consternation she replied: "Deed, sir, that's the best stove I ever did see. That fire that you kindled for me four days ago is still a-burning, and it ain't even lowered once."—Progressive Age.

Municipal Markets in Berlin.

Municipal ownership, or municipal trading, as it is termed in England, has had several hard jolts of late. The most recent blow was reported last week from Berlin, Germany, the mayor of which city declares that owing to the lower prices at which the department stores are now selling foodstuffs the municipal market halls in Berlin are being operated at a loss. The question of leasing to private concerns these halls, of which there are fifteen in Berlin, is being seriously considered.—Dry Goods Economist.

Never Operated by the City.

An electric light plant was installed in Hudson, Wis., nineteen years ago, but, according to the mayor, has never been operated by the city, having been leased successively to various parties. The city also contracts for the pumping in the waterworks, which it owns.

A Good Rule For Corporations.

Show to the voters that you have the interest of your section at heart as much as they have; that you are investing large sums of money in order to serve them properly and let your service testify for itself.—H. M. Moore in Progressive Age.

Bad Backache

Such agonies as some women suffer, every month, from backache!

Is it necessary? No. It can be prevented and relieved, when caused by female trouble, by taking a medicine with specific, curative action, on the female organs and functions, which acts by relieving the congestion, stopping the pain and building the organs and functions up to a proper state of health. Try.

WINE OF

CARDUI

WOMAN'S RELIEF

"I suffered for 15 years," writes Mrs. Malinda A. Akers, of Basham, Va., "with various female troubles. I had such a backache that it drew me over, so I could not stand straight. The doctors could not help me, so I took Cardui, and now I feel like a new woman."

At All Druggists

WRITE FOR FREE ADVICE, stating age and describing symptoms, to Ladies Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. E 28

The Postmaster of Gasconade, Mo., Daniel A. Bugh, says: "I cannot say too much for your 'Kidney & Bladder Pills, I feel like a new man." DeWitt's Kidney & Bladder Pills are sold by J. H. Orme.

A stitch in time saves nine. Save many a sick spell by giving the child BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP

EVERY MOTHER

should keep supplied with Ballard's Horehound Syrup, if she wishes to save her children from serious sick spells. It contains absolutely nothing injurious, does not constipate. Good for children as well as adults. A cough often leads to consumption and should be checked immediately.

A Household Necessity.

J. C. Smith, Houston, Texas, writes: "I have used Ballard's Horehound Syrup in my family for the past few years, and find it far superior to any other cough medicine we have tried. Every household should be supplied with this worthy remedy."

The Delight of Children.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES. PRICE 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 AVOID ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Ballard Snow Liniment Co.

500-502 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Sold and Recommended by James H. Orme, Marion, Ky.



Don't Ruin Your Best Horse Going for a Doctor

Bowel complaints are always more or less prevalent during the Summer months, and many a man has ruined his best horse going for a doctor when some of his family was suffering from cramp colic or cholera morbus. Be prepared for such an emergency.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

Is the most successful medicine yet produced for these diseases and can always be depended upon. No doctor can prescribe a better medicine. It is almost certain to be needed before the Summer is over. Buy it now.

WILL GIVES SON \$1 FOR ROPE

One "Long and Strong Enough to Support His Wife" Is Specified in Vengeful Bequest

New York, Nov. 5.—In the will of John Ling, an old-time resident of Woodbridge, N. J., a copy of which was filed in the office of the surrogate of Queens county Jamaica, L. I., to-day, in order to cover some of the estate in that county, appears the following clause:

I leave and bequeath to John Ling, my son the sum of \$1. My wish for John Ling, Jr. is to purchase a rope long and strong enough to support his wife, with the said sum of \$1, or 100 cents, the same to be paid six months after my decease by my wife, Mary Ling, her heirs and executors.

The records do not show whether John put the bequest to the use designated by his father, who objected strenuously to his daughter-in-law. The will is dated March 6, 1857.

The New Pure Food and Drug Law

We are pleased to announce that Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung troubles is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug law as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs, and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults. J. H. Orme.

What is a Watt?

In the electrical world one hears and reads a great deal about "watts." The current is measured by watts; the machinery is rated by watts; lamps burn by watts. To the ordinary layman all this talk of "watts" is as mystifying as the death of the late Akhond of Swat.

The man to whom we owe the idea of the horsepower was a Scottish inventor, James Watt, and when the electric unit involving the idea of working capacity came to be formulated the name of Watt was chosen to indicate this unit, just as that of Volta has given us the term volt and Faraday the farad.

Watt considered that taking the average, a London dray horse was capable of doing the work of lifting 33,000 pounds through one foot of distance in one minute of time, a gainst gravity. The introduction of this time limit, the minute, gave the unit of power or the rate of performing work. This or its equivalent has ever since been called a horsepower.

The electrical unit called the watt is capable of being represented in terms of the horsepower, and in that form it is perhaps more intelligible to those who are familiar with mechanical rather than with electrical expressions. The electrical watt is the product of volts multiplied by amperes where the volt is the unit of electrical pressure and the ampere is the unit measuring the density or volume of an electrical current.

Careful experiments have demonstrated that 746 watts per second, are equal to 500 foot-pounds per second, or to state the equation in its usual form, 746 watts equal one horsepower. The form in which electrical power is generally sold is computed on the basis of kilowatt-hours. The prefix kilo comes from the Greek Chiliot, one thousand. A kilowatt, written also k. w. is therefore 1000 watts. The kilowatt hour is the performance or work at such a rate that 1000 watts per second shall be delivered continuously for one hour.

The kilowatt-hour has a special interest for the man who has his office or house lighted by electric lamps, because the kilowatt-hour is the unit upon which the power and light companies base their charges.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds and croup. From a small beginning its sale and use has extended to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. Why? Because it has proved especially valuable for these diseases. People who once use it are so much pleased with the prompt cure which it effects that they recommend it to their friends and neighbors. It is not a palliative intended to merely give temporary relief, but effects a permanent cure. It contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidentially to a baby as to an adult. Sold by J. H. ORME. 4t

CAUSES OF SUICIDE

STATISTICS COLLECTED FROM MANY SOURCES.

Numerous Cases Attributable to Childless Marriages—Rate High Among Germanic Nations—Means of Self-Destruction.

Among 1,000,000 suicides of all classes, it has been found that 205 married men with children destroyed their lives; 470 married men without children; 526 widowers with, and 1,004 widowers without children.

With respect to the women, 45 married women with, and 158 without, children committed suicide, while 104 widows with, and 238 without offspring, completed the list.

On the face of things it would appear that in childless marriages the number of men suicides is doubled and in women trebled. Leaving the case of actual insane persons out of count, it would also appear that in males suicide is more frequent than in females.

Equally interesting is that phase of the subject which deals with the causes. One table dealing with 6,782 cases shows one-seventh caused by misery, one-twenty-first part by loss of fortune, one-forty-third by gambling, one-ninth by domestic troubles, one-sixty-sixth by fanaticism, and by foiled ambition and remorse one-seventh and one twenty-seventh respectively.

The geography of suicide is also of high interest. Westcott says the highest proportion in Europe is shown by the Germanic races, Saxony having "the largest rate of any country." In Norway the rate was very large for a time, its decrease being attributed to the greater restrictions now laid on the liquor traffic.

The Celtic races have a low rate, and this is evinced by the figures for Ireland and Wales. Mountainous regions are said to show a lower rate than lowlands. In the highlands of Scotland and Wales, and in the high areas of Switzerland, suicide is rare.

Times and seasons also operate apparently, to influence the act of self-destruction. Roughly speaking, the curve line of suicide, calculated through the year, rises from January to July, and decreases for the second half of the year. The maximum periods have been found to fall in May, June and July. I believe, indeed, June is found to show a marked predominance as a suicide month.

One reason for such preeminence in the warm season of the year is set down as represented by the onset of hot weather affecting the system and tending to disturb mental equilibrium of the subjects. In 1993 cases noted in Paris the prevailing hours of self-destruction were from six a. m. to noon and from two to three p. m.

Perhaps one of the most curious phases of this study is revealed in the fact already alluded to—namely, that different countries to show preferences for different means of committing suicide from other lands. The most common European method is by means of hanging, but in Italy this mode of self-destruction is rare.

Drowning comes next in order, and twice as many women as men perish in this way each year in Europe. Shooting is frequent in Italy and Switzerland. Cut throat is common in England and Ireland; it does not seem to constitute anywhere else a frequent mode of ending life.

Poisoning is a specially Anglo-Saxon method of suicide, we are told; while suffocation by the fumes of carbonic acid gas, inhaled in a closed room, is very typical of suicide in France.

Necklace Brings Ill Luck.

An eerie story is told about a necklace which formerly belonged to the maharannee of Cooh Behar, India, and which is supposed to bring bad fortune to every one connected with it. The history of the necklace—of pearls and turquoises, which are not usually considered to be unlucky stones—is certainly peculiar. While it was in the maharannee's possession she was robbed of a quantity of valuable jewelry and the maharajah lost some of his best racing ponies by death and breakdowns. The advice of a pundit was sought. He prescribed a change of ownership and a voyage across the sea in order to break the spell and the necklace was accordingly given to a lady in England. As a result the maharajah has begun to win races again and the maharannee has received the stolen property, but the story goes that the present owner of the necklace has been the victim of persistent ill fortune from the day that it came into her possession.

Queen of Siam's Jewels.

The Queen of Siam possesses the finest collection of jewels in the world. The walls of her bed chamber are literally ablaze with precious stones, while in a safe in her majesty's apartments are diamonds, rubies, pearls and emeralds fashioned into quaint necklaces of fabulous value. One little article alone intended to serve as a thimble, is in the shape of a lotus flower and is valued at £15,000.

The king, too, possesses a wonderful stock of jewels, and not only is his throne, which is made of pure gold, thickly encrusted with diamonds, pearls and rubies, but his majesty's state mantle is covered with jewels. In fact, this cloak is the most wonderful garment in the world. In spite of his enormous collection of jewels, however, the King of Siam is constantly adding to them and spends something like £120,000 per annum in purchasing new stones.

G. B. Burhans Testifies After Four Years.

G. B. Burhans, of Carlisle Center, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I wrote you stating that I had been entirely cured of a severe kidney trouble by taking less than two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure. It entirely stopped the brick dust sediment, and pain and symptoms of kidney disease disappeared. I am glad to say that I never had a return of any of those symptoms during the four years that have elapsed and I am evidently cured to stay cured and heartily recommend Foley's Kidney Cure to any one suffering from kidney or bladder trouble."

The Man With Dandruff

can now be cured. He should buy a bottle of ZEMO to-day. ZEMO destroys the germ that causes the disease. Its use stops itching instantly, prevents falling hair and leaves the scalp in a clean healthy condition. All Druggists.

HAYNES & TAYLOR.

Always Was Sick.

When a man says he always was sick—troubled with a cough that lasted all winter—what would you think if he should say—he never was sick since using Ballard's Horehound Syrup. Such a man exists.

Mr. J. C. Clark, Denver, Colorado, writes: "For years I was troubled with a severe cough that would last all winter. This cough left me in a miserable condition. I tried Ballard's Horehound Syrup and have not had a sick day since. That's what it did for me." Sold by J. H. Orme.

WALTER MCCONNELL

Parlor Barber Shop and Bath Room.

Everything Clean, Neat and First Class.

Jenkins Building.

MARION, KY.

He Fought at Gettysburg.

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., who lost a foot at Gettysburg, writes: "Electric Bitters have done me more good than any medicine I ever took. For several years I had stomach trouble and paid out much money for medicine to little purpose, until I began taking Electric Bitters. I would not take \$500 for what they have done for me." Grand tonic for the aged and for female weaknesses. Great alterative and body builder; best of all for lame back and weak kidneys. Guaranteed by Haynes & Taylor and J. H. Orme, druggists. 50 cents.



A Good Boy

Avoids Trouble.

And so a wise man insures his property against

Fire, Lightning and Hurricanes

BE WISE!

'Tis folly to be otherwise. Buy the best fire policy. Why be content with something just as good?

GET THE BEST!

We make a specialty of dwelling policies for town or country.

CRIDER & WOODS

INSURANCE.

Telephone 15. Over Postoffice. One of the oldest Fire Agencies in Western Kentucky.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and Indigestion as real diseases, yet they are symptoms only of a certain specific nerve sickness—nothing else. It was this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop in the creation of that now very popular Stomach Remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Going direct to the stomach nerves, alone brought that success and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative. Without that original and highly vital principle, no such lasting accomplishments were ever to be had. For stomach distress, bloating, biliousness, bad breath and sallow complexion, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for yourself what it can and will do. We sell and cheerfully recommend.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

JAS. H. ORME.

Bourbon Poultry Cure.

A superior remedy and tonic for fowls. Used throughout the famous Bluegrass region of Kentucky.

Cures and Prevents

Cholera, Limberneck, Roup, Gapes, Blackhead, Diarrhoea and other destructive blood and germ diseases in turkeys and chickens or YOUR MONEY BACK. Adds tonic and medicinal qualities to the drinking water or food, which destroy all germs and poisons and prevents disease. Price 50c for large bottle.

FREE SAMPLE

will be sent by return mail, prepaid, if you state how many fowls you keep. Address

BOURBON REMEDY CO., INC., Manufacturing Chemists, Lexington, Kentucky.

R. L. Flanary's Insurance Agency

Representing the Farm Department of the Continental Fire Insurance Co., of N. Y., for Crittenden, Lyon and Livingston counties, The Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn., The Standard Accident and Health Ins. Co., of Detroit, Mich., Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Ins. Co., of Crawfordsville, Ind.

Call on or write R. L. FLANARY, Tom C. Cook, Marion, Ky. Fredonia, Ky. S. P. BERRY, Smithland, Ky.

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Fire Insurance Agency in MARION, KENTUCKY

If you have property in the town of Marion, let them insure it. You shall have no reasons to regret it. Office in Press Building, Room 5 Telephone 225.

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Large Stock of Electric Light, Street Railway and Telephone Supplies Constantly on Hand.

Don't fail to send for latest Catalogue No. 7.

Jas. Clark Jr., Electric Co. (Incorporated)

313 W. Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Sluggish Liver a Foe to Ambition.

You cannot accomplish very much if your liver is inactive as you feel dull, your eyes are heavy and slight exertion exhausts you. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup stimulates the liver and bowels and makes you feel bright and active. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and very pleasant to take. Orino is more effective than pills or ordinary cathartics. Refuse substitutes. J. H. Orme.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply a makeshift. Get a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by James H. Orme.



Men's Suits

Men's all wool, ready to wear suits . . . **\$3.75 to \$15**
The best fits in tailor suits at any price.

Young en's MSuits

Of the same quality at a little less price. Knee Suits, good goods, \$1.25 to \$5.00 and they are bargains.

Women's Coats

All of our babies', children's, misses' and ladies' coats are new. Babies' .75 to \$5.00; Misses' \$1.25 to \$7.50; Ladies' \$2.00 to \$15; latest styles, etc.

Our Dress Goods, Trimmings, Silks, Belts are new, and our Ladies' Hats are up-to-date in style and the quality and price positively cannot be found near here.

Every kind of shoe on the list for any and all kinds of people can be found here. First class material at the same price as others charge you for imitations of these goods. All our staples are sold for less than others get for the same goods. We are ready to save you money. If you want it, come on.

All our Men's, Young Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits are new, first class and up-to-date in every particular.



"Everything to Wear." SAM HOWERTON, Fredonia, Kentucky.

CERTAIN RESULTS

Many a Kentucky Citizen Knows How Sure They Are.

Nothing uncertain about the work of Doan's Kidney Pills in Kentucky. There is plenty of positive proof of this in the testimony of citizens. Such evidence should convince the most skeptical sufferer. Read the following statement:

Mrs. L. Varalli, living at 923 Fifth St., Louisville, Ky., says: "I am happy to say that Doan's Kidney Pills have been of great benefit to me and other members of my family. I frequently had attacks of backache and kidney trouble before using your remedy, but after using two boxes of the pills the trouble was entirely cured. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to a great many of my friends for I attribute my present good health to the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. They certainly do all that is claimed for them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

TIMOTHY OAKS.

Ed Young moved near Caldwell Springs this week.

J. C. Minner is buying tobacco for A. H. Cardin.

Ed Waddell was visiting Mat Waddell Sunday.

Mrs. Bill Sheeves, of Fairview, is visiting in our section this week.

Miss Olive Duffy was sent to the poor house last week.

Will Brown, of Lilly Dale, was in our section Monday.

Ferd Cruce and wife were visiting George Cruce Sunday.

A Hard Debt to Pay.

"I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid off," writes G. S. Clark, of Westfield, Iowa, "for my rescue from death, by Dr. King's New Discovery. Both lungs were so seriously affected that death seemed imminent, when I commenced taking New Discovery. The ominous dry, hacking cough quit before the first bottle was used, and two more bottles made a complete cure." Nothing has ever equaled New Discovery for coughs, colds and all throat and lung complaints. Guaranteed by Haynes & Taylor and J. H. Orme, druggists. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

STARR.

Weather is fine.

Meeting is in progress at Piney Creek.

Several from Crayne are attending the meeting.

Wm. Wooldridge is visiting in Livingston county.

Rev. C. T. Boucher has just returned from Christian county.

J. M. Andrews is in business at this place.

Jake Thomason, of Kansas, is back at his old home again. He is in delicate health.

Revs. Davis and McNeely are assisting the pastor, Rev. J. W. Vaughn, in the meeting at Piney Creek. There has been some splendid preaching and a good meeting is in progress.

Assessor Davidson was listing property in this section last week.

Tobacco is being sold in this part at \$7.50 to \$8, but there are several crops not sold, so come on ye buyers.

Miss Sylva Travis is teaching a splendid school here. The children all admire Miss Sylva.

There's No Use.

talking, you can't beat Herbine for the liver. The greatest regulator ever offered to suffering humanity. If you suffer from liver complaint, if you are bilious and fretful, it's your liver, and Herbine will put it in its proper condition. A positive cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and all the ills due to a torpid liver. Try a bottle and you will never use anything else. Sold by Jas. H. Orme.

NEW SALEM.

Roy, the infant son of E. K. and Roxie Summers, died Nov. 5th. The remains were buried at Union, Rev. Wright of the C. P. church officiating.

Every body on the farm spent last week gathering corn. The corn crop generally is better than was thought for.

Some of the boys are a little uneasy about their money in the banks. Wish we had a few thousand in one.

Protracted meeting is still in progress at New Salem. A good meeting is the result.

An infant child of Mr and Mrs Alfred Kennedy died Nov. 10 and the remains were taken to Sugar Grove for burial Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Mrs Agnes Beard and family, of Tolu, were the guests of her sister, Mrs Henry Browster, the first of this week.

The Nancy-Hanks, Cullen and Lowery mines are running full time.

We paid our old friend, Ben Garnett, a visit the other day and found him busy preparing to add 4000 more apple trees to his already large orchard; when he is through he will have an orchard of 8500 trees set on his farm. Ben is one that believes in the future of old Crittenden. Wish we had a few more like Ben in old Crittenden county.

For Sale.

Village and country practice on railroad in thickly settled community and twenty acres with splendid buildings and necessary improvements, nearest physician three miles, \$2000 to \$2500 practice, collections good. Price \$2500. P. O. Box 18, Livermore, Ky. 244

No Case of Pneumonia on Record

We do not know of a single instance where a cough or cold resulted in pneumonia or consumption when Foley's Honey and Tar had been taken. It cures coughs and colds perfectly, so do not take chances with some unknown preparation which may contain opiates which causes constipation, a condition that retards recovery from a cold. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered. J. H. Orme.

Marriage License.

L. F. Wheeler to Mrs. Nina Howerton.

Roy Daniel to Louise McCarthy.

Eb Gilbert to Subie Murphy.

Wm. Ralph to Mrs. Liddie Patton.

Luther E. Crider to Eva Turley.

Presley Babb to Etta Sullivan.

L. M. Hughes to Maudie Clark.

T. O. Brantley to Annie Sutherland.

WHO USES HYOMEI?

The Best People in Marion Say Haynes & Taylor Guaranteed in Catarrhal Troubles.

No other remedy or treatment for catarrh has ever been as popular or made so many remarkable cures in Marion as Hyomei.

The best people attest its curative virtues, says Haynes & Taylor, who are the local agents. The fair way in which Hyomei was sold, to refund the money unless it gave satisfaction, was the best proof when it was introduced that it possessed unusual curative powers. Haynes & Taylor took all the risk of the treatment giving satisfaction, and left it to the purchaser to be the judge.

Later, when Hyomei was used and recommended by our well-known physicians and business men and their wives as a treatment that absolutely cured catarrh, no matter how serious or long standing, the sales rapidly grew and today there is no other remedy in Haynes & Taylor's stock that has such a large and staple sale.

The first breath of Hyomei's healing air kills all catarrhal poison.

Try Hyomei today on Haynes & Taylor's offer to refund the money if the treatment does not give you satisfaction.

Pay Your Taxes.

Tax payers who have not yet settled their 1907 tax with Sheriff Flannery should remember that the law requires him to return all unpaid tax on Nov. 15th to the County Clerk, who issues warrants for all unpaid tax. This adds double cost and should be avoided in every case. The sheriff has worked hard to save the people of this expense. The law also requires that a list of delinquents be published in the county paper and the Fiscal Court at its October session ordered the sheriff to publish the list which of course would humiliate those who are in arrears, and they should make an effort to come up at once and save the officers of these unpleasant duties.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills made. Sold by J. H. Orme.

GIRL CHILD ACCUSES MAN.

(Continued from first page.)

the time that if Howerton had done all he was charged with Caroline Watts' character had not been smirched.

Mr. Hutchen stated last night that the institution might find a home for Caroline Watts in some section of the state where the story of this affair would not reach her, although she would not be held blamable even if she remained in Crittenden county. However, she will not be permitted to marry Percy Howerton.

Mr. Hutchen said the warrant was procured at the instance of the county attorney at Marion, based upon the story told by the child. The grand jury will convene there on the third Monday in this month and the case will then be thoroughly investigated. Miss Watts will remain there until after the case shall have been disposed of.

P. A. Howerton, father of Percy Howerton, is a highly respected citizen of Crittenden county. He took the girl into his home and there she remained until the story of the alleged tragedy came to light. The son returned home seven months ago and lived with his parents, thereby being thrown in company with Caroline Watts.

The Kentucky Children's Home Society will look after the prosecution of all persons guilty of abusing its wards in any way and in cases where charges like those against Howerton are made the agents are given orders to run down the accused at all hazards and at any expense.

City Marshall Albert Cannon, of Marion, will come to Henderson this morning and take Percy Howerton back to that place to await trial. Henderson Gleaner.

Telegraphy.

Twenty-three railroads have asked the Bowling Green Business University for telegraph operators and one road alone has offered to take all the graduates this Institution can turn out. For further information, address Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, Kentucky. 23-3

A California Letter.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 1, 1907.

Mr. S. M. Jenkins.

Dear Sir:—Inclosed find \$1.00 for which please send me the Record-Press. I have not seen one since July.

I left Harrisburg, Ill. about Sept. 22nd. I went to St. Louis from St. Louis to Kansas City, from there to El Paso, Tex., from there to Los Angeles, Cal., stayed there four days thence to San Diego. This is the finest climate I ever saw. They tell me it frosts a little, but not enough to do any damage. To day at two o'clock the mercury stood at 76 degrees, about the warmest day since I have been here. We have a nice breeze after 9 o'clock. I am working at my trade at 50 cents per hour. When I am here longer I can tell you more. M. T. WORLEY.

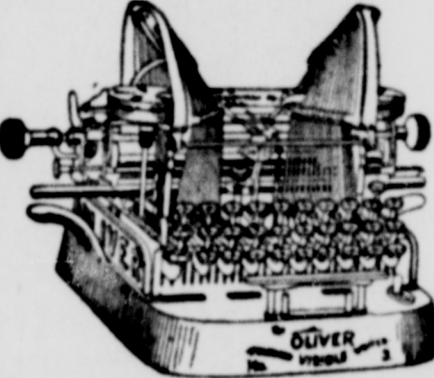
Best remedy for mothers to use is Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup. It tastes nearly as good as maple sugar, it contains no opiates. Sold by J. H. Orme.

Mark Well What You Buy

DO NOT BUY A TOY!

GET AN

Oliver Typewriter.



We know something of the beginning and ending of the OLIVER typewriter.

The beginning is pleasure.

The ending is joy and satisfaction over work well done.

Thirty-three OLIVER machines sold in the town of Marion to date.

No other typewriter here has such a record.

Crider & Woods

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FOR

Headache

FOR

NEURALGIA.

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BACKACHE.

PAIN IN CHEST

DISTRESS IN

STOMACH.

SLEEPLESSNESS



TAKE ONE

of the Little Tablets

AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses

25 Cents

Never Sold in Bulk